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of the Chancery Court has no discretionary or ex-
officio power to dismiss it, or to transfer it to the Jeffer-
son Circuit Court. He is obliged to take juris-
diction (if the litigants so choose) and thus to as-
sume and discharge, to a great extent, the duties leg-
itimately devolving upon the Circuit Court Judge.

On account of the facilities of speedy trial, and
other considerations, the litigants are almost certain
to prefer the Louisville Chancery Court. The judge
of that court has no power to protect himself, and, at
the mercy of litigants and lawyers, the court is
unduly crowded with nearly all the legal business of
this city and county.

By an act approved January 17, 1854, it was pro-
vided that no chancery suits or equitable proceed-
ings should thereafter be instituted or prosecuted in
the Jefferson Circuit Court, and surely it would be
an act of reciprocal justice for the Legislature to de-
clare, in like manner, that no common law suits or
common law proceedings shall hereafter be institu-
ted or prosecuted in the Louisville Chancery Court.
Either this should be done, or the courts should be
invested with concurrent jurisdiction so that the
business may be divided, as was contemplated in the
organization of the Chancery Court.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

A WHITE ROSE.

'Tis my idol flower! Oh, poet, smile
On the summer-time I send
To whisper a sighing soul's dim dreams
To its blindest, dearest friend!
Though the years may go—though I may go
To the dreamland's Isles of rest,
The lonely love from a mourning heart
Will sadden this rose's breast!

S. M. B.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.—The remark, at
present making the circuit of the American press, that
"when the reinforcements now on the way to
India reach there, the British army in that country
will number 87,000 men," is calculated to produce a
false impression as regards the force directly avail-
able against the mutineers. The London Times esti-
mates the European troops in India at the com-
mencement of the year, including those in the ser-
vice of the Company, at about 35,000 or 40,000 men.
Of these there could not have been more than about
9,000 in Bengal, the seat of the mutiny. Add to this
number the 26,000 that have sailed from Eng-
land, and the 10,000 that have been or will be add-
ed from the Cape, the Mauritius, Ceylon, and the
Chinese expedition, and we have the entire Euro-
pean force, available for the purposes of the mutiny,
which England will have "when the reinforcements
now on the way to India reach there." In fact, we
suspect that this is rather an overstatement of the
case: for, while all authorities concur in the opinion
that the ordinary garrisons of Bombay and Madras
will be left where they are, as a matter of common
prudence, it is an undisputed fact that a considera-
ble portion of the 26,000 men recently sent from
England represented the draughts required in due
course to keep up to their proper strength the Euro-
pean battalions regularly quartered in India, and
will, therefore, have been already reckoned under
the item giving the original strength of the Indian
force. It is doubtful, indeed, if, even after the 10,-
000 men now under orders for embarkation have
reached India, the European force in Bengal, by
which we mean the European force available in the
present exigency, will exceed 40,000. But this is
ample. We confidently believe that half the num-
ber could subdue the whole of India in arms.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune,
writing from Brantford, Canada, says:

We had a quack doctor at Toronto for several months,
who seemed to make money fast. He was a young Irish-
man of the name of Tumblety, and he called himself the
Indian herb doctor. Credulity sent her dupes to him by
hundreds. It was supposed he was a male Madame Trestell,
and when he shifted the scene to Montreal, a police de-
tective brought him a woman of the town; he gave her drugs
to produce a miscarriage, and at the latest address here he
was "under advisement." He was formerly a circus agent;
his real name is Ryan, and I hear he drove a cab in Kent-
chester.

No one could have spent any considerable time at
Niagara during this summer or last or the summer
before that without being struck now and then with
the figure of a tall, slender, rosy-faced, dandyish
looking fellow dashing through the streets on horse-
back, or moving rapidly about the halls and saloons
of the hotels, distributing yellow and purple bills,
and taking frequent and deliberate glances at him-
self in the mirrors. This was Tumblety. Some
time in July of this summer, he was heard,
gaily thrashed at Clifton, the little town at the
Canada terminus of the Suspension Bridge, and as
we were leaving Niagara one gray evening in Aug-
ust, we read a most scathing and pitiless denuncia-
tion of the impostor in one of the papers of the
place. Since then Tumblety has been dead to us,
as he ought to have been to everybody else. But
the correspondent of the Tribune has revived him.
We think it is rather a pity that the authorities
of Montreal couldn't resolve themselves into a Chan-
cery Court, and keep him "under advisement" for
the term of his natural life. He is unquestionably
a scoundrel as ever cultivated a neck for the halter.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.—Congress, at its last
session, appropriated some twenty-five thousand
dollars for the purpose of making explorations and
verifying surveys which have already been made,
of a ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, to con-
nect the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans
by the Atrato and Tuando rivers. The Secretaries
of War and Navy were authorized by the same act
to employ, under the direction of the President,
such officers of the army and navy as might be ne-
cessary for the purpose. This important work is
about to be undertaken by Lieut. Craven, of the
Navy, and Lieut. Bradford and Dr. O'Hara, of his
assistants. An officer of the army and some five or
six engineers are to be added, and the party is ex-
pected to sail in a few days. From the intelligence
recently received from the Isthmus, there is good
reason to believe that the project of a ship canal
between the two oceans is practicable.

PUNING AT RANDOM.—A very sharp pen has been cir-
culating in the papers, which does as little credit to its au-
thor, as it does to the true feeling of respect for virtue and
merit, which should be cherished in every man's bosom.
This witty effusion reads thus:—"It is suggested that
proverbial philosophy Tupper's last sonnet on the Atlantic
cable was the real cause of the break. Nothing on earth
could stand such a strain as that."—N. Y. Journal of Com-
merce.

This is what our strait-laced cotemporary calls
"punning at random." We never knew a more pal-
pable bit.

Why JUDGE CURTIS RESIGNED.—The following
extract of a private letter from Judge Curtis, dated
September 14th, 1857, is published in a late num-
ber of the New York Courier and Enquirer. It re-
veals no doubt the true cause of his resignation:

If I had consulted my own wishes, I should probably
have retained the place. If I had added to these the im-
plied obligation (the force of which I feel to retain per-
manently an office, whose course has been made perma-
nent for wise reasons, I certainly should not have resigned.
I save from considerations which seemed to me impera-
tive.

The salary attached to the office is utterly inadequate to
afford a comfortable home for my family at Washington,
while in attendance on the court there, and to pay my
other necessary expenses. There has not been one year
since I was in office that I have not expended my entire
private income, and some years I have exceeded it; and
certainly, you will agree that at Washington I have not
lived extravagantly. Indeed, I have lived in such a way
as neither my family nor myself have ever been accus-
tomed to; and I must be allowed to think, in such a way as is
not consistent with the dignity of the office I have held.

We hope that this statement will attract the at-
tention it deserves in high quarters, and that, if
found to be well grounded, as it probably is, it will
lead to the prompt and thorough correction of a fact
which, as illustrated by Judge Curtis, is equally in-
jurious and disgraceful to the nation.

STOCK COMPANIES AND THE GRADUATION ACT.
Inquiries having been made of the General Land Of-
fice as to whether a number of persons, forming
themselves into a joint stock association, can have
the benefit of the graduation act by going out and
becoming actual settlers on public lands—not for their
individual benefit, but for the benefit of their
common interest—an answer in the negative was
received. The commissioner decided that the gradu-
ation act was intended for the benefit of actual set-
tlers and cultivators of the soil only, and not for
speculators; and the rights given by it are personal
only, and because of actual settlement and cultivation
already made or contemplated. No entry can,
therefore, be made under said act for the benefit of
any other person or persons than the party making
the same, to whom the patent is issued in every in-
stance.

A MONSTER.—A friend at Eminence, Henry co.,
sends us a description of a monster mule raised by
Mr. Wm. Hopkins, of that place. "The mule,"
writes our friend, "is five months old, and was late-
ly sold to a stock dealer of Henry county, at 50 cents
per pound. It weighed 575 pounds, being the largest
mule of its age, I presume, ever raised in this coun-
try. You will perceive by a slight calculation that
it was sold for the sum of \$172 50. I should add
that it is four feet and eight inches high." Though
not very deeply versed in mule flesh, we think we
may safely challenge the world to beat this.

BALL AT THE NATIONAL.—Our hosts, Neal &
Steady, of the National Hotel had a delightful ball
last evening. The arrangements were altogether
complete. The bill of fare for supper can't be sur-
passed in any part of the country. It was indeed a
royal feast, and the beauty and chivalry of our city
and the adjoining counties for many a mile around,
were treading merry measures far into the "wee
small hours" of the night. Neal & Steady have
proved by this entertainment that they can't be beat
as caterers for their numerous guests.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—Jeffersonville Railroad.—
The State Fair of Indiana is now in progress at In-
dianapolis. We understand that thus far it has more
than realized expectations. The Jeffersonville Rail-
road will carry visitors to the fair and articles for
exhibition at one half the usual rate. The cars
leave here at 6 and at half past 10 o'clock in the
morning.

The New York Herald, of last Saturday,
makes a very grave error, which is calculated to do
much mischief. It substitutes the word "Kentucky" for
"Mississippi." It says, "the New Orleans agent
of the Northern Bank of Kentucky was unable to
redeem its notes," instead of the Northern Bank of
Mississippi.

The steamship St. Louis will sail from New
York to-day for Aspinwall, with the California pas-
sengers and mails, in place of the Star of the West.
The St. Louis is nearly a new boat, intended for the
Pacific, but has supplied some time the line be-
tween New York and Havre. She is to be under the
command of Lieut. Hartstone.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.—We are authorized to
say, by Mr. W. E. Milton, Secretary of the State
Agricultural Society, that the books will be open for
entries, at Henderson (at Messrs. Allen & Bell's), on
Monday morning next. Mr. M. informs us that a
good deal of stock intended for the exhibition has
already gone there, and he is shipping daily.

The Evansville Journal says that the Post-
master General has authorized the postmaster of that
city to make a contract for the transportation of a
semi-weekly mail, by the river, from Evansville to
Paducah—to be extended to Cairo if practicable.—
Mr. Rudd will offer the contract to the packet Done,
on liberal terms.

Among the speakers at the Gardner ratification meet-
ing in Faneuil Hall this evening, not before announced, will be
the Hon. Increase Sumner of Great Barrington.
Boston Journal.

When Charles Sumner left this country for Europe
we thought that the Sumner family in New Eng-
land was reduced to one. We had no idea of this
Increase.

The Boston Bee boasts that all the great
crowds attend upon the meetings of Banks. We
don't know how it is with the Massachusetts Banks,
but, with us in the West, the greater the crowd the
rotten the concern. Nobody here, with a heart in
his thorax, ever thinks of boasting of a run on
Banks.

An English paper states that the seamstress
of a mammoth clothing establishment in London
have suddenly refused to labor, without assigning
any reason. Probably they think that "the varia-
tion of the needle" is too much for them.

Mr. Ten Broeck has again been vanquished
on the English turf. On the 13th ult. the Doncas-
ter races, one mile out, took place. There were
ten entries, and Mr. Ten Broeck's Babylon came
out fifth.

EMIGRATION.—Up to the 30th of September there
had arrived at New York 145,157 foreign emigrants,
since the first of January, against 103,410 last year.

The gin house of Judge Wilson, with 50 bales
of cotton, was destroyed by fire last week.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 3.

The interest in the great fair has continued unabated until to-day, when, to the joy of all concerned, it closed. For several days past however this important and interesting exhibition has yielded precedence in the popular mind to a more absorbing topic of remark. We allude to financial matters. Such an utter prostration of business has never been known in this place. The city, however, has been wearing a lively and active look, owing to the immense throng of strangers present.

But trade is almost an obsolete idea. The largest houses are quiet, and the immense levee, while lined with fine steamers for all points, presents an unusually stagnant appearance. Money is the sole subject of remark. All thoughts are blended in that, and the wealthiest men find the problem of obtaining the root of evil as difficult of solution as do the smallest dealers. In fact, there is no money here except currency, and that is utterly refused. Kentucky bank notes, which we are accustomed to regard with reverence at home, are discredited here. Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio are in the same unenviable position, while you are laughed to scorn if you present a Wisconsin or Eastern bill in payment for anything. Gold and silver and Missouri notes are alone received, and they are all equally scarce.

Yesterday the most extensive house in the city, Choteau, Harrison, & Valle, suspended. All of the parties are immensely wealthy, but were unable to obtain loans or payments.

The merchants and business men of Louisville can form no idea of the state of things here. There is an utter want of confidence on the part of any and all. No one trusts his neighbor. No one offers any extension of favors. It is a general storm in which each man is struggling to save himself, regardless of the death throes of his drowning brother, although he may possess the ability to render him succor. We have never seen such a lack of sympathy and generous mercantile feeling. It doubtless grows out of the peculiar position of affairs; but it is no wise creditable to human nature. Now, if ever, there should be an exercise of all the elements of christian charity, instead of the grinding, exacting, heartless procedures in business matters here. Let us hope, as we feel assured it is, that the case is a different one in Louisville.

Despite the hard times and extraordinary monetary pressure in this place, the spirit of improvement is in no degree checked. Everything goes ahead at locomotive speed. Streets are being opened; property is selling at fancy figures; blocks of business houses are being erected, and the young giant city is extending her arms to the north and south, east and west, with an iron grasp, clutching the trade of all points.

St. Louis is a great city, but in no respect comparable to Louisville, save in a business point of view. As a home, it seems to lack almost every element of comfort. There are houses with spacious grounds and none of those elements of domestic happiness that peculiarly characterize our Falls City. Mammoth seems to have set his fatal impress upon all faces, and we read, in the hurried step and eager unsettled glance of all on the street, the traces of grasping gain.

To-day has been cloudy, cold, and generally disagreeable. If the weather adds dreariness to the general gloom of the city, what will the people do? We should think that suicide would be an agreeable luxury.

SE DE KAY.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, October 6.—Letitia Duffy and Eliza Roach, two white women, had an altercation with a negro belonging to Jas. Speed, in the postoffice alley. The negro was remanded to jail to await the orders of his master, and the women were sent to the workhouse for two months in default of giving bail.

Pat. Lewis, Peter Shanks, F. Shanks, and Michael Whalen got into a fight last night on Green street, near Clay, and attacked Mr. Duff, who defended himself by firing a pistol. Bail of each of the four in \$500 for six months for their good behavior, and \$100 for their appearance to answer a charge of riot.

Peter Davis, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bail in \$200 for 3 months.

The notorious free negro, Aleck Hatfield, was sent to the workhouse for three months for drunkenness.

Bridget Murphy and Patrick Kelly were up on cross warrants. Bridget wore an ornamented eye received from Pat, and Pat wore the marks of Bridget's teeth on one of his fingers. The court thought they had already done justice to each other, and dismissed the warrants.

Simon Schroed was sent to the workhouse as a suspected character.

George Briedenwieser, who stabbed E. Merkle on Market street on Saturday night, was discharged, it appearing that he had done so in self-defense. Merkle was not dangerously wounded.

Docket Cases.—Edward Hardin, assault on Elvira Glover. Fined \$25.

Thomas Allen, assault on John Frank. Fined \$50.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 7, 1857.

The Princeton (Ind.) Clarion reports at some length the trial of the rioters who disturbed a geography school in Gibson county recently, and in the course of the row shot and stabbed three men, inflicting wounds at first believed to be mortal. The parties indicted are Joseph Vickers, John Wolington, George Birchfield, Thos. Hanan, Martin Birchfield, Thomas Vickers, John H. Wilkinson, Joseph Duff, and Wm. Duncan, the latter as accessory before the fact. The offense is assault and battery with intent to kill, from which we infer that the wounded persons have not died and will probably recover. Joseph Vickers moved and procured a separate trial, which began on Friday, the 25th ult., and lasted some days. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty, fined the defendant \$100, and sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary.

AN AMERICAN IN TURKEY.—In Turkey, a gentleman, who, twenty-five years ago, was a watchmaker in Portland, Maine, has established himself, and the great object of his life is missionary work in that empire. He thought that modern Christian civilization was to take the place of miracles as evidences of Christianity, and studied the natural sciences and took over to the Sultan magnetic telegraphs and miniature railways and steam engines. When the armies of England and France wanted bread, he constructed steam mills, ground up the wheat, and supplied their urgent necessities. Now the Sultan is most favorable to him and his mission. This is the true way to extend civilization. One man is thus, by schools and other means, producing greater benefit than has been accomplished by all the armies of the East.

WELL MERITED COMPLIMENT.—The Norfolk papers say that the Navy Department has given orders that the Norwegian bark Ellen, Capt. Johnson, which saved the lives of 49 of the passengers of the ill-fated Central America, shall be repaired at the Government expense and supplied with two months' provisions for her home voyage to Europe.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.—The subject of physical education is beginning to attract attention. The following remarks are from the Boston Courier, written by the editor after having attended a school festival in Faneuil Hall:

But there was one thing we noticed which did throw a little shadow over our thoughts. We stood on the platform, very near the boys and girls, as they passed by to receive a bouquet at the hands of the Mayor. We could not help observing that not one girl in ten had the air and look of good health. There were very many lovely countenances, lovely with an expression of intellect and goodness—but they were like fair flowers resting upon a fragile stalk. Narrow chests, round shoulders, meagre forms, pallid cheeks, were far too common. There was a general want in their movements of the buoyancy and vivacity of youth and childhood. The heat of the day and the nervous exhaustion of the occasion were to be taken into the account and due allowance should be made for them. But this was not the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, the body is lamentably neglected. And it is a very great and serious neglect, the consequences of which will not end with the sufferers themselves.

Of what use is it to learn all sorts of things during the first sixteen years of life, and to stuff the brain with all kinds of knowledge, if the price be a feeble or diseased body? A finely endowed mind shut up in a sickly body is like a bright light in a broken lantern, liable to be blown out by a puff of wind or extinguished by a dash of rain. If the tiny of women were to be put under a glass and looked at like a flower, it would be of little consequence; but woman must take her part in performing the duties and sustaining the burdens of life. These young model scholars, in due time, will marry men whose lot it is to earn their bread by some kind of toil, in which their wives must needs aid them. To this service they will bring intelligent capacity and conscientious purpose; but how far will these go without health, and the cheerful spirits which health gives? A sickly wife is no helpmate, but a hindrance. If we neglect the body the body will have its revenge. And are we not doing this? Are we not throwing our whole educational force upon the brain? Is not a healthy city-born and bred woman getting to be as rare as a black swan? And is it not time to reform this altogether? Is it not time to think something of the casket as well as the jewel; something of the lantern as well as the light?

THE BOSTON BANKS.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting of Boston merchants on Saturday:

Resolved, That in the present exigency every effort should be made to support and protect the mercantile honor of the metropolis of New England.

Resolved, That as long as New York maintains her high and honorable position in sustaining public credit, the merchants of Boston will sustain and maintain her honor by rendering all aid in their power to continue their business upon a specie basis.

Resolved, That the voluntary suspension of banks is a great public calamity, and should not be entertained by gentlemen of mercantile honor, excepting in the last extremity.

Resolved, That the merchants of Boston have undoubted confidence in the security and ability of the banks in this city to pay all their liabilities in any extremity.

Resolved, That it is the duty of banks as well as individuals to render each other all aid possible to carry us through the present crisis.

RUNNING AWAY WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—*Ladies Change.*—A Mr. "T. Brown and lady" recently left their home in one of the Kentucky counties, bordering on the Ohio river, on a visit to the lady's relatives, in Frederick county, Md. They had, as a traveling companion, a Mr. "A. G. Brent," from the same neighborhood, a young unmarried man, who has been for some time an intimate of the family of "T. Brown," especially with Mrs. T. Brown, as will appear. In the course of their journey from Kentucky to this city, Mr. Brent succeeded in demonstrating and realizing the truth of the lines:

"The firmest purpose of a woman's heart,
To well-timed, artful flattery may yield."

He estranged Mrs. Brown's affections, and she transferred them from the devoted Brown to the smooth-tongued Brent. All hands being somewhat fatigued by the journey, they concluded to remain in this city Friday night, and resume their journey on Saturday morning.

When Saturday morning came Mrs. Brown and Mr. Brent, it was discovered, had flown. The hotel was searched, the porters interrogated and enough was ascertained to satisfy Mr. Brown that his faithful wife and false friend had taken the "back track" on the early train West. Mr. Brown took the matter like a philosopher. Instead of swearing vengeance, flourishing revolvers, and unyacking his bleeding heart with savage words, he simply observed:

"She's gone; I'm much abused and my relief
Must be to loose her."

Mr. Brown continued his journey eastward on Saturday afternoon, over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.—*Wheeling Intell., Oct. 5.*

Arrival of New Crop Sugar.—The steamboat Laurel Hill, arrived last evening, brought down three bbls. and ten half barrels new crop sugar from the plantation of Mrs. Vaughn, in the parish of Iberville, consigned to Messrs. Laue & McCall. This is the first arrival of sugar of the new crop.

N. O. Picayune, Sept. 20.

PARISIAN AMUSEMENTS.—The following is taken from a late Paris letter:

While such Parisians as have tastes and purses to bear it, have been going lately to Bayonne to see the bull-fights there under the patronage of the gentle Empress—and really good and gentle that lady is, despite bull-fights—a novel spectacle feebly simulating that sort of entertainment, which my Irish friend calls a feminine bull-fight, has pleasantly excited the less robust nerves of numerous spectators at the Parisian Hippodrome. The Parisian Hippodrome—which, by the way, or rather, out of the way geographically, is not in Paris, but some three quarters of a mile beyond the Barriere de l'Etoile, and which, still further out of the way etymologically, is not just now a Hippodrome, but a Hippodrome—this institution is, I say, as you probably know, a great out-of-door summer circus. The performers in the new spectacle are, first, six thin-sided, high, clean-legged, long and sharp-horned, mischievous-looking cows, as agile as deer; then, as many muscular, agile men, dressed in snug-fitting rainment, each wearing, like jockeys at a horse-race, a distinctive color. The performances, which are really very curious to see, consist in the very vigorous and all but successful attempt of the cows to gore the men, who provoke the contest and make hair-breadth escapes with an altogether marvelous elusive vivacity and alertness. Now they let their four-legged assailant come full drive to within a few inches of them, then make a clean leap over her lengthwise from head to tail; again, at the very last safe half-second, they drop to the ground, and over them dashes the cow, strangely enough, without harming them. Now and then a jacket is ripped up or a cap grazed by one of the sharp horns, but no graver accident occurs. The most interesting part of all, is to observe the look and posture of the cow, so seeming full of deep thought and quick cunning, as she waits at first calculating the direction and object of her attack. The whole subject is respectfully recommended to the speculative consideration of Barnum, or other enterprising fellow-citizen of the managing and importing class. The performers, biped and quadruped, are from the Landes, a department in southwestern France.

THE COMING WINTER—Prepare in Time.—Instead of lamenting over the embarrassments caused by the present monetary panic, those who are wise will set themselves to prepare for its after results. Weeping over our misfortunes will not help us to remedy them, and prudent men will not wait until they are totally crippled to take measures to provide against the prostration and exhaustion that must follow them.

Thus, for instance, in the course of the coming winter many of our large manufacturing establishments will be compelled to work half time or suspend their operations altogether. Iron foundries, carpet manufacturers, upholsterers, builders, paper-makers, and a host of other employers, who are more or less dependent on cash times, will be obliged for the next six or eight months to curtail their operations and to effect a retrenchment in every branch of their establishments. There will be very little building, and certainly very little in the way of house furnishing, done within that period. In most of the large manufacturing a considerable reduction of business may be anticipated, and the pressure on many of the great trade half time or suspend their operations altogether. Iron foundries, carpet manufacturers, upholsterers, builders, paper-makers, and a host of other employers, who are more or less dependent on cash times, will be obliged for the next six or eight months to curtail their operations and to effect a retrenchment in every branch of their establishments. There will be very little building, and certainly very little in the way of house furnishing, done within that period.

Manufacturers, for instance, whose resources are not sufficient to carry the winter through, will be obliged to curtail their operations, and to effect a retrenchment in every branch of their establishments. There will be very little building, and certainly very little in the way of house furnishing, done within that period. In most of the large manufacturing a considerable reduction of business may be anticipated, and the pressure on many of the great trade half time or suspend their operations altogether. Iron foundries, carpet manufacturers, upholsterers, builders, paper-makers, and a host of other employers, who are more or less dependent on cash times, will be obliged for the next six or eight months to curtail their operations and to effect a retrenchment in every branch of their establishments. There will be very little building, and certainly very little in the way of house furnishing, done within that period.

As the large cities are likely to suffer most, from the number of sufferers who will crowd in upon them during the pressure of the severe season, the municipal authorities should everywhere take care to anticipate as far as possible the heavy calls that will be made upon them. Thus, wherever there are works in contemplation which are likely to give employment to the laboring population, steps should be taken to complete the arrangements for putting them into operation. It is better to pay large sums for useful or even ornamental works than to do them out in eleemosynary aid. By facing the difficulties that threaten us manfully, and making timely provision for them, we may pass over the winter without having to lament any extraordinary aggravation of suffering.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TRAVELING AMERICAN IN ENGLAND.—On Saturday, the 12th inst., the magistrates of Newport, Monmouthshire, committed an American named John Walker for trial, for having maliciously stabbed a man of color named Henry Watson, Watson and a companion, who likewise was tainted with African blood, were walking near the King's Arms Hotel, Pillgwenly, when Walker and two companions approached them. Walker was heard to say: "I do not like that man; he's a nigger," and also to complain of Watson's walking there, saying that in America they did not allow niggers to walk on the same side of Broadway as the Americans walked. Afterwards, when near the Crown Tavern, the accused spoke to the black man, saying: "Why don't you move out of the way?" Watson said: "We have as much right to walk in the streets as you have." Upon this a companion of the accused struck the second black man, Watson, at once caught hold of him and held him down. As he was doing this, some person came behind him and stabbed him on the right side. A lad, named Cook, identified the prisoner as being the man who inflicted the stab. A woman named Jones also spoke to having heard the prisoner boast, "I have given the nigger enough, and that he would do for the niggers. Mr. Liley, surgeon, who was the medical attendant in the case, was called to prove the severe nature of the wound. It ran to a depth of about three inches. Had it taken a straight direction, it would have penetrated the lungs. The accused denied that he was the man who inflicted the wound, and he called several witnesses. Their evidence failed to disprove the charge, and the magistrates sent him for trial.—*Liverpool Times, Sept. 19.*

JOKES FOR HARD TIMES—Good Story.—A man smiled on 'change yesterday and escaped without personal injury. "These times" lead everybody to preach economy. One writer says funerals might be conducted much cheaper than they are. Another calculates that if all persons in the United States would wear their clothes an extra six months, for one year, \$250,000,000 might be saved; if each family would omit the use of meat one day every week for a year, \$125,000,000 more might be saved—but these calculations must stop, or we shall be too rich—in rags, empty stomachs, and shabby hearths.

At the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Friday last, the rush for accommodations was so great that Chadwick—well known for the facility and urbanity of which he is possessed in crowding the mourners—in case of necessity—piled them, in many instances, as many as eight in a room. At midnight, when the coast became clear, one of the servants announced to Chadwick that a gentleman in 105 (there being eight in that room) wished to be called at 6 o'clock.

Chadwick—Which gent, goes?

Servant—De Jagers, the one next to the mantel piece.

The servants retired amid roars of laughter from Chadwick and his assistants.—*Boston Post.*

An affray occurred at Richmond, Miss., last week, between T. C. Chase, a dentist, and John Hill, a stage driver, in which the latter was instantly killed, and the former dangerously wounded. Mr. W. A. Robinson, although in no way connected with the affray, received a severe but not dangerous shot.

The steam saw-mill of Mr. James Turner at East Hickman was destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with a large quantity of lumber. Loss \$4,000.

Mr. Isaac J. Cooper of St. Louis, committed suicide at his residence in that city, on Monday, by shooting himself.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—The sixth annual exhibition of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture commenced yesterday on the State Fair Grounds in this city. The grounds have been put in admirable order, and every arrangement promises to work smoothly and satisfactorily.

There is quite a respectable show of stock already in the stalls. Horses, cattle, and long-eared animals are quietly chewing fodder or kicking up a muss by making various kinds of noise.

The different halls are filling up, and by this evening will present a very attractive appearance. Should the weather prove favorable we may look for the best exhibition to-morrow ever yet seen in Indiana.

We do not intend to make a regular report until the entries are all made and the articles all on exhibition. Several things, however, we mention this morning. Mr. W. A. Ennis, of Marion county, exhibits a golden pumpkin that weighs 200 pounds, and is, emphatically, "some pumpkin." It is the "whale" of its species.

Miss Helen M. Squire, of Wabash county, and Mrs. Samuel Wallace, of Marion, have some elegant samples of fancy worsted work.

Joseph Kent, of Baltimore, Md., exhibits honey the comb, of a clear, and beautiful.

There is some most excellent butter, and a variety of other articles, in the department of farm and dairy products.

Messrs. Haselman & Vinton have their threshing machine (Geiser's patent) on the ground, ready to compete with anybody dealing in the same implements.

The machine department is fast filling up. A Richmond firm supply the power this year for propelling the machinery from a beautiful and nearly finished engine.

Mr. Puriset, Illinois street, exhibits a representation of a shepherd and shepherdess in a love quarrel—very pretty, and embodying a happy and pleasing conceit. The figures are made of sugar, and colored. The shepherdess is dressed in a frock with a short skirt, and she wears her shoulders bare a la Louisville. A bystander yesterday remarked that it was no wonder Eve tempted Adam to sin, as she was represented to be more bewitching even than the sugar representation of the shepherdess of Mr. Puriset.

The entries yesterday were larger than at any previous first day of State fairs. They feasted up at 4 o'clock 1,050, divided as follows: Horses, mules, and jacks.....147 Horned cattle.....55 Sheep.....87 Hogs.....45 Farm implements.....57 Agricultural productions and poultry.....174 Domestic manufactures.....86 Table contents.....70 In the class for premiums for girls.....19 In the class for premiums for boys.....18 Miscellaneous.....128 *Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 6.*

SUIT FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—A suit that is attracting no little attention is now pending before Judge Moore, of the Kenton Circuit Court, held at Covington. W. T. Phipps, former president of the Mercantile Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Covington, suits George F. Davis, one of the directors of the said company, for malicious prosecution, placing his damages at \$20,000. It will be recalled that, some months since, Phipps was arrested on a warrant sworn out by said Davis, charging him with embezzlement of the funds of the company and perjury. Phipps was examined before Mayor Foley and acquitted of both charges. The present suit is brought to recover damages for the prosecution of the former, which, on the part of Davis, is charged to have been malicious.

The defendant has put in a plea of probable cause for prior prosecution, and the entire evidence elicited on the former trial will be brought out on this. Phipps was then charged with appropriating the money of the company to his own use, and perjury in an answer filed to suit against him by the company for \$500, wherein he brought in a counter claim for services rendered, bringing the company in debt to him \$1,500, for which he obtained a judgment in the court at Independence, which was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Cincinnati Times.

"WAYSIDE NOTES IN THE OLD DOMINION."—What stocks are to Wall street tobacco is to Lynchburg. They "bull" it and "bear" it and "corner" it. Enormous plantations were drawn by two, three, and four horses, come lumbering into town, loaded down with the great staple; it is deposited in huge piles in the warehouses, properly labelled with the name of the planter who owns it and number of pounds offered for sale. Upon an auction day a horn is blown for the faithful to assemble, and a scene begins as exciting as our Stock Exchange. Every man is chewing, and at first you might suppose that their determination was to eat all the tobacco in the shortest space of time. There they unroll amongst it like rabbits in a warren, and expatiate upon its merits as elegantly as if they were expounding the constitution.

In the streets, in the stores, at the hotels, the talk is tobacco, tobacco—it mingles with every interest—it creates nabobs and it makes beggars. Fly from one warehouse and you come nearer to the horn of another. Walk the promenades, and every friend waives his salute with a leaf of tobacco in his hand; retreat to the by-street, and dingy factories throw forth its aroma, as it is prepared for distant markets.

MARRIED

By Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, on the 6th inst., Mr. Richard Porter and Miss Mary C. Smith, both of this city.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Peterson Wall, Mr. W. F. Sparrow, of Clarksville, Tenn., formerly of Fulton, N. Y., to Miss Virginia A., daughter of Dr. M. M. Ray, of Uniontown, Ky.

DIED

At Owensboro, Ky., on Saturday, Oct. 2d, 1857, SALLY INEZ, daughter of John D. and Henrietta Ogden, aged 3 years 4 months and 3 days.

"The morning flowers display their sweets
And gay their silken leaves unfold,
As careless as the nuptial bed,
As fearless as the evening cold."

"So blooms the human face divine,
Fairer than spring the colors shine,
And sweeter than the virgin rose."

"Nipt by the wind's untimely blast,
Parch'd by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away."

"Yet these now rising from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far shall shine,
Re vive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from diseases and decline."

At Grizzly Flat, California, August 11th, H. C. CLAGGETT, late of Kentucky, aged about 26.

BOARDING.

Two or three families and several young men can be accommodated with boarding either by the day or week. Apply at No. 559 Jefferson street, north side, a few doors below Old Fellows Hall.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, illustrated by Marion Harland.

Just received another supply of the above works at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by C. H. HAGAN & CO., 45 Main st.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—Can be acquired by using the "Daisy of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using "Daisy" or a "Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETTERIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Co. Agents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 & bed & wiso Son

NOTICE.—The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the show-case factory, No. 214 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. o3 heb1st JNO. H. HOWE.

Capitol Hotel and Restaurant, Northwest corner of Third and Green sts.

3,000 YORK BAY SHELL, OYSTERS BY EXPRESS (40 hours from New York), and shall continue to receive daily by express, a regular supply of the very finest Oysters that can be procured in New York. Our Restaurant will also at all times be well supplied with every species and description of Wild Game that can possibly be procured in the Western country, which we are at all times prepared to serve up in Restaurant or in private suite of rooms in a style that cannot be excelled.

HARDY FLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE. Just received a fine lot of Hardy Bulbous Flowering Roots, consisting of Double Hebeas, Tulips, Crocuses, Crown Imperials (assorted), also a fine variety of Flower Seeds, &c. EDWARD WILSON, Florist, Louisville, Ky. o2 jeb1m

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. A. SUMNER, 435 Main st., Between Fifth and Sixth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

PICTURES. 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY. feb 12 dily may 23 hly

MODES DE PARIS. MADAME A. JONES, 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS. which for richness of material and elegance of style cannot be surpassed by any of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

FALL DRESS HATS. Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garnitures de Robes, Wraths, Head-Dresses, Collars, Dress Caps, with a large variety of the Feather, Plume, &c.

Madame J. having spared neither pains nor expense in her selection of such an elegant stock, well adapted to the present season, she will be pleased to place the most refined taste.

Orders faithfully and promptly filled, and on reasonable terms. o2 jeb1m

Dr. King's Dispensary. DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or impure diet, and the consequences of the use of the whole constitution, and the treatment of the diseases of the

STRUCTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a structure exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of intemperance, youth, and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

"Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same."

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. o2 heb1st

PORTABLE FORGES. For Jewellers, Cooper Smiths, Millers, Planter, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by

A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third street, where every thing in the hardware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices. o2 heb1st

MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE. All the late improvements for sale by

A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third street by

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivory to the lowest price, for sale by

A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third street.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1858 received and ready for sale by

C. H. HAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st.

RANKIN'S HALF YEARLY MEDICAL ABSTRACT for July, 1857, for sale by

C. H. HAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st.

HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL RECIPES for Chemists, Druggists, Medical Practitioners, Manufacturers, and Heads of Families for sale by

C. H. HAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st.

Mooney's Ireland. A HISTORY OF IRELAND from its First Settlement to the Present Time, including a Particular Account of its Literature, Music, Architecture, and Natural Resources, Biography, Sketches of its Most Eminent Men, &c. 2 large octavo volumes. Price \$2.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Books. The Grayson Letters, by Henry Rodgers, author of the "Jesse of Faith." \$1.25. Well bound in Half Binding or the Young Painter. From the original. Colored illustrations. 75c.

Annie's Jewel Case, or True Stories and False Tales. Colored illustrations. 75c. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

ALBUMS.—A large assortment handsome styles at very low prices. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

LADIES' KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, and Goat Welt Boots for fall received at

OWEN & WOOD'S, 45 Market st.

Tennessee and Indiana Money Wanted. We are receiving the notes of the Old Banks of Tennessee, also all of the Indiana State Banks not superseded, for HATS, CAPS, and FURS, wholesale and retail, and all debts due

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

DRESS GOODS.—In this department of his trade we feel confident in saying that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, excels any other Western establishment. His stock of Silks includes everything new and handsome, among which are some very elegant fringe flounced Robes, brocade layere, striped Silks, a large assortment of plain and plaid Silks, lace trimmed Robes, &c. His stock of Embroideries is such as will please the fancy and suit the purses of all. Commencing with English thread lace Sets, and embracing some of the hand-somest Valenciennes Lace Sets and the richest houston do. to the found in any market. We presume it is sufficient to say that his supply of Worst-ed goods is complete. He has printed De Laines that are beautiful, Bayadere l'oplinas that are handsome, and Victoria Plaids that are extra. He requests that you call and examine for yourselves, as he takes great delight in making an exhibition of his merchandise. o2 heb1st

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.—REDUCTION OF FARE TO LOCAL TRAVEL.—Tickets can hereafter be bought at our ticket office, corner of Twelfth and Main, at the following prices:

Single ticket.....10 cts.
Through tickets (to steamboats) 50 for.....\$4 50
Through tickets (to local travel) 20 for.....1 50
Half-way tickets 20 for.....1 00
Bus tickets 20 for.....60
School tickets 20 for.....50

Way-passengers not paying by tickets will be charged liberally 10 cents each on Cars or Busses for any distance.

JAS. H. DENNIS, Sup't, Louisville, Sept. 29, 1857. jeb 26

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Miss Filkins, edress of the Northwestern Olive Branch at Bloomington, Indiana, will deliver a temperance lecture this evening at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Hancock street. Miss F. has already delivered several lectures in this city on the same subject to crowded audiences, and those who heard them speak in high terms of her.

MOZART HALL.—Madame Macallister's extraordinary cleverness as a neomancer is just beginning to be appreciated by the public. Her soirees imagine are now crowded every night with delighted audiences. The performance this evening will be new, and eclipse in wonderful splendor all former exhibitions!

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is now ready at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE, 99 Third st.

BELLA TRELAUNY, a Sequel to Harold Tracy, by J. F. Smith, Esq., together with all the Novels by the same author, just received at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE, 99 Third st.

Leslie's Monthly Part. CONTAINING four of Leslie's Illustrated Papers, full of fine engravings, all for the small sum of 25 cents. GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third street.

NEW GOODS IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c., Just received by

C. DUVAL & CO., MAIN STREET.

OUR buyer, who is now in New York, please send a receipt of a lot of beautiful goods in the above line, which were purchased at very low prices. As we shall offer bargains in the best order of goods, we invite the attention of all to our new stock.

We take at par the Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana. C. DUVAL & CO., 45 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

FANCY DRY GOODS! MARTIN & PENTON 96 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

A R.P. receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS, adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of

Elegant silk Robes; Plain and striped Silks; Laces and Gait Flannels; Delaines and Merinos.

MOURNING GOODS Of every possible kind.

EMBROIDERIES. A full assortment just opened.

DOMESTIC STAPLES. Never was their stock so complete.

SCARFS AND TOURISTS. A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

Our facilities for obtaining of first class establishments the best fabrics and styles are unsurpassed by any house, and we can afford to sell and will sell them as cheap as the cheapest. The ladies are invited to call and examine our stock. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street.

A GREAT BOOK ON THEOLOGY.—The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered; being the first part of Theology Considered as a Science of Positive Truth, both Inductive and Deductive; by Rob't J. Breck

TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT

J. H. McCleary's

NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,

Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least twenty-five per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than I keep in any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are unique and cannot fail to please those in want of a Trunk both as regards price and quality. The many advantages which I possess over the other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finishing my own leather, importing my own material, enable me to offer my Trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. (may 20 dews/edwdb1)

J. H. McCleary.

FINE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

CONCAVE, CONVEX, AND PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES; CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIOPICAL, OPHTHALMIC AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES; COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for inflamed eyes.

WE always have the largest assortment for all conditions of inflamed eyes to be found in the city. In every case satisfaction warranted. Old frames refitted and repaired promptly. RAMSAY & BROTHER, 425 Main st., second door below Fourth.

NOTICE. Persons having their Watches or Jewelry with me for repairing or indented to me on account will please call on me at Ramsey & Brother's, on Main street, where I will be pleased to see my old friends and customers. sep 19 dews1m J. R. ESTELLE.

A. J. HARRINGTON, No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts., keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of Havana Cigars and CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO. A share of public patronage solicited. sep 14 dews1m

VOGT & KLING, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and Fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 12 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with distinctness. S. R. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner. sep 19 dews1m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON

BEWARE OF A LOW PRICED STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDEN CITY, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURGH and SILVER SPRING, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and as low as the lowest. sep 19 dews1m

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office. W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINESTILLING and PLANO WATER-LOOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of Reynolds's new block. sep 19 dews1m

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. sep 19 dews1m

ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET, ALSO ON SIXTH, IN REAR OF REYNOLDS'S NEW BLOCK. sep 19 dews1m

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LATEST NEWS.

6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.

56 74

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Lexington and New Albany—4 P. M. Lexington and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M. and 8:30 P. M.

Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—10:45 A. M.

St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—6 P. M.

Vicksburg—6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M. train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Memphis, Cave, Bowling Green, Nashville, Hopkinsville, Elton, Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardonia, and every other day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Columbia, Greenville, and Grayson Springs.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

STAMBOURNE-RENTAL PACKETS.

Cincinnati—DAILY at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular. Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.

St. Louis—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodated every day at 1 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Shelbyville—Every day at 4 A. M.

The Hickman Times is gratified to learn that the steamer D. A. Given will run as packet between that point and this city.

The same paper states that the Northerner, which has been thoroughly repaired, will commence running as a packet between Cairo and Memphis during the low stage of water in the Ohio river.

Steamboat Disaster on the Upper Mississippi—Fifteen Passengers Drowned.—The steamer Ben Carson was run into by the steamer Gate City about two o'clock on Sunday morning, near La Crosse. The Ben Carson sunk immediately in fifteen feet water, and is considered a total loss. Fifteen deck passengers, whose names have not been ascertained, were drowned. On board the Carson were several persons who had been living in Minnesota—a father and mother, with a family of five children. The parents and two of the children were among those who lost their lives.

Our California files contain the following items from China that we have not seen elsewhere:

The ship Mercedes brings China dates to the 8th of July.

Lord Elgin had arrived at Hong Kong.

Hostilities are suspended at Canton.

The United States steamer Levant was wrecked at the entrance of Woosung river, near Shanghai.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The Star of the West arrived at New York about five o'clock on Sunday morning. She left Aspinwall September 24th, having been detained until that time awaiting the arrival of the mails and treasure per steamer California, from San Francisco, September 5th. She brings \$1,263,734 in gold.

The Alta California, of the 5th ult., says: The State election was held on the 2d instant. Up to the hour of going to press we have few returns, and these meagre and unsatisfactory. Enough is known, however, to announce with certainty the election of ex-Senator Weller as Governor. The American candidate for the same office runs far ahead, so far as heard from, of Mr. Stanley, the Republican nominee. The vote throughout the State, judging from the figures already received, as well as from the San Francisco returns, has been very light. There is safety in saying that the entire Democratic State ticket has been successful, and that the same party will have an overwhelming majority in either branch of Legislature. There is undoubtedly a majority in favor of paying the State debt. In San Francisco the People's party, which sympathized with the Vigilance Committee, is victorious over the Democrats by 1,800 majority. The election passed off very quietly in San Francisco.

Mining is carried on vigorously and successfully as ever throughout the State. New diggings on Walker's river, Utah Territory, have been discovered, which are reported yielding handsomely. A number of miners from this State have gone thither for the purpose of thoroughly prospecting the country for gold.

Business was very quiet at San Francisco.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention met at Salem on the 17th of August. Mr. Deady was chosen president.

An expedition from Honolulu had succeeded in finding the lost bark J. C. Fremont, at Christmas Island.

A conflagration occurred in the flourishing mining town of Columbia, on the 25th ult., which swept it almost from existence. It broke out in the Chinese portion of the place, and in an hour the whole business portion of the village was in flames. With the exception of the Masonic hall, Courier office, two or three thoroughly fire-proof buildings, and the dwellings in the suburbs, little was spared from the devouring element. This awful visitation, we regret to say, was not unaccompanied with loss of life. A fearful explosion of gunpowder occurred in the brick store of H. A. Brown, which blew down the walls, and instantly killed five men who were standing on or about the building. The total loss of property by this appalling calamity is computed at \$600,000. Latest news from Columbia state that the burnt district is being rapidly rebuilt.

Overland immigrants are daily entering the State through the various passes of the Sierra Nevada. Many of them have, beside their ordinary household effects, more or less stock, most of which has suffered little from their long tramp across the plains. In the mountains beyond Carson Valley, the immigrants have experienced much annoyance from the depredations of Indians, who have killed or driven off stock, and in some instances, as will be seen elsewhere, have committed murder.

Washington Territory.—On the night of the 11th ult. a party of Indians broke into the house of Mr. I. N. Neely, Collector of Port Townsend, and murdered that gentleman. The family escaped.

Capt. Hyde, of the revenue Cutter Jefferson Davis, called on Major Haller, commanding the United States troops, for assistance, which being refused, the residents took the law into their own hands, and on the 14th captured eighteen Indians, who were to have been hung the day subsequent to the sailing of the vessel which brought the news to this port.

The crops throughout the territory were yielding well, although the grasshoppers had committed some ravages.

Australia.—The barque What Cheer arrived on the 30th ult., bringing advices from Melbourne to June 26th. The markets are glutted with home produce, and grains, vegetables, &c., are selling at ruinous rates. The Panama route was exciting some attention, and a proposition of the English company was under advisement in the Chamber of Commerce. The mining news is favorable. Capt. Baker, of the barque What Cheer, picked up, on his outward passage, near South Sea Islands, in an open boat, had sailed over 1,100 miles, and subsisted on coconuts. They had run away from one of the islands, where they had been placed to pick coconuts. Capt. Baker left them at Melbourne.

Central America.—Mr. Wm. Carey Jones has left San Jose, Costa Rica. It was reported that the Nicaraguans had seized the San Juan river boats, in the name of Commodore Vanderbilt, but it is probably unfounded. There was much bitterness between the Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans.

The cholera was raging violently in Guatemala. Mr. Venable, U. S. Minister, had died of the disease.

The cholera also raged in Honduras. Gen. San Martin and his two daughters were among the victims.

In Nicaragua there was talk of a union of that State with Costa Rica. A treaty of amity and boundary between the two republics was ratified on the 12th of August. The city of Granada was being rapidly rebuilt.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7.

The steamer Niagara has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult., three days later than previous advices. The papers furnish no later intelligence from India.

Harrison, Watson, & Co., of Hull, England, have failed. Liabilities very large.

The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander met at Stuttgart on the 26th inst.

Mexico has accepted the negotiations of England and France relative to the Spanish difficulty.

The Emperors of Prussia and Austria were to have a meeting at Vienna on the 1st of October.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.—All grades of cotton slightly declined, with the market closing quiet. Sales for the week 29,000 bales. Manchester advices are unfavorable. Broadstuffs are dull and exhibit a declining tendency.

London, Sept. 25.—Consols for money quoted at 90/00/32.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

The Government has received no intelligence relative to the mission of Wm. Cary Jones different from what appears in the newspapers.

Attorney General Black recently made a declaration relative to grants of land for railroad purposes, saying that a Legislative grant by Congress does of itself *propria vigore* pass to the grantee all the estate which the United States had in the subject matter of the grant except what is expressly excepted. There will be no need of further assurances in order to give the State a title in fee. The definite location of the road will locate the grant upon the proper number of numbered section on either side with which the United States had not previously have parted with the title, and the selection of the Governor's agent will determine what sections or parts of sections are to be taken instead of those sold or subject to pre-emption. Then the title to each particular claim will be complete as if it had been granted by name mentioned or by description.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

George Braden was this morning sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for killing Wm. S. Walters at the National Gardens in May last.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 3.

John B. Robertson, cashier of the Eagle Bank, has been indicted by the grand jury for attempting to destroy the life of his wife by poison. Rumor says that of twenty-three jurors, only two were opposed to a bill. Robertson gave bail this morning.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 7.

Returns thus far received indicate the reelection of Jas. L. Seward, Dem., from the 1st Congressional district; his opponent was John F. S. Barton, American.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

There are about thirty cases remaining to be disposed of by the three naval courts of inquiry, which will occupy probably six weeks.

Capt. W. A. L. Maddox has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the Marine Corps in the place of Capt. Sutherland, promoted.

The Mexican Legation has received official dispatches concerning the Tehuantepec arrangement.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7, M.

River stationary here. Nothing new from the upper streams since last report. Weather clear and cloudy at intervals.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7, M.

River 4 feet seen by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear. Mercury 53 degrees.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7, M.

Weather clear. Mercury 62. The river is falling slowly.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.

Weather horrible. No business doing. Eighteen feet water on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7, M.

Flour and whisky dull and unchanged. Grain dull.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.

No sales of cotton to-day, parties awaiting a movement in exchanges.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, M.

Flour dull—sales of 7,000 bbls at a decline of 3c on State, with sales at \$4 25/4 30; and Ohio 10c lower, with sales at \$4 10/3 40; Southern unchanged. Wheat advanced, with sales of 1,500 bush at \$1 23/1 25 for white and \$1 16/1 23 for red. Corn advanced—sales of 15,000 bush at 62/70c. Meat pork 4c lower, with sales at 22/23 25. Beef heavy. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

Sterling exchange dull. Stocks firmer—Chicago & Rock Island 70, Cumberland Coal Company 55, Illinois Central 55 and bonds 55 1/2, Michigan Southern 11, New York Central 50 1/2, Reading 20 1/2, Missouri 6 1/2, Lacrosse and Milwaukee 7, Galena and Chicago 5 1/2, Michigan Central 35, Erie 10 1/2, Cleveland and Toledo 2 1/2, Cleveland and Columbus 75, Milwaukee and Mississippi 16.

BALTIMORE, October 7.

Flour dull at \$5 50 on time. Red wheat \$1 61 1/2, white \$1 10 1/2 30. White corn 70/72 and yellow 72c. Whisky dull at 20/22c.

CITY ORDINANCES, & C

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating payments of money which may be collected by the Marshal of the City Court or his deputies, and others, on account of fines in the City Court.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That whenever money shall be paid or collected in the City Court for account of fines, the same shall be forthwith paid over by the officer collecting the same into the hands of the agent or secretary of the Board of Trustees for the University and Public Schools of Louisville, and the receipt of said agent or secretary shall be a sufficient voucher for said officer.

ANDREW MONROE, P. B. C. C.

O. H. STRATTON, C. B. A.

Approved Oct. 3, 1857.

W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

Fifty Piano-For

We would call the attention of strangers and all others visiting the city to the Pianos of the most celebrated makers in the Union, consisting of FULL GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, and Square Pianos of every variety of style. Cash prices from \$300 to \$1,000.

N. B. Every Piano sold from our store is fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction or returned and exchanged at our expense.

Importers, wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music, 109 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Burke, Heath, & Co.'s Dry Goods and Carpet Warehouse, Louisville, Ky. sep 19 dews1m

W. H. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

O. H. STRATTON, C. B. A.

Approved Oct. 3, 1857.

W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are duly notified that it would be to their interest to purchase their goods and customers to call and examine our very large stock of Fall and Winter Hats, Caps, and Fancy Fur.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

sep 19 dews1m

Musical Instruments at Wholesale.

Just received direct importations of the most celebrated and customers to call and examine our very large stock of Fall and Winter Hats, Caps, and Fancy Fur.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

sep 19 dews1m

FAIR FASHION FOR 1857.

On Saturday next, 29th inst., we will introduce to the public our Louisville Fall Fashion for 1857, also on same day New York, Philadelphia, and Paris styles for 1857.

PRATHER, SM

EVENING BULLETIN.

We learn from the Observer & Reporter that the Rev. E. F. Berkley, for nearly twenty years the Rector of Christ Church, Lexington, has felt it his duty to resign his present charge for the purpose of accepting a renewed urgent invitation to the pastorate of St. George's Church, St. Louis, Mo. He expects to enter on the duties of his new station early in November. Mr. B. is a ripe scholar and an eloquent and able declaimer.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided that the free banks of that state cannot issue time certificates of deposit. A bank issued a certificate of the following purport:

"I, F. E. Berkley, do hereby certify that I have deposited in this bank two hundred and forty dollars currency to the credit of myself, payable in like funds on the return of this certificate, duly endorsed, four months after date."

Before the expiration of four months, J. F. E. Berkley had managed to obtain the money without surrendering the certificate. The bank consequently refused to pay when the same became due. The certificate had, meantime, been assigned, and the assignee brought action against the bank, and obtained judgment in the Circuit Court. The bank then appealed.

This paper contains all the essential elements of a promissory note without limit or qualification, and, beside that, simply expresses the consideration on which the promise is made. Like a promissory note, it was put in circulation by the endorsement of the promisee, and this action is brought by the assignee. If it was not a promissory note in the commercial sense of the term, then it was not a note. If it was a note, then it was a note. These time certificates of deposit, then, are the public still exposed to all the mischiefs against which it was the intention of the Legislature to make provision. The country may quickly be flooded with a currency of precisely this form and character. It is not a question here whether this was designed to circulate as currency. That was not essential to make it void by the act. Banks might issue promissory notes on time, in any other form, not designed to be used as currency, and they would be none the less illegal. So long as it was possible to push such notes into circulation as currency, it was sufficient to induce the Legislature to prohibit them altogether. In this way alone could the community be securely protected against the possibility of such a currency, and it is the duty of the courts to see that the purposes of the law are not defeated by any ingenious form of words. We are clearly of the opinion that the promise void on was made in violation of the law, and void, and for that reason should have been excluded as evidence from the jury.

A Philadelphia letter says: The most melancholy feature of the times is the number of persons thrown out of employment, with little if any prospect of obtaining work through the approaching winter. Such times as these should teach prudence to all, and impress upon every one the necessity of saving at least a per centage upon their earnings to meet the necessities to which all are liable. Over two thousand workmen have been discharged by the Montour Iron Company at Danville, and a like number have been thrown out of employment at Manayunk. One thousand and eighty persons have been discharged from the rolling and cotton mills at Norristown. In addition to these, the manufacturers at Conshohocken, Port Kennedy, and neighboring places, having had their hundred hands employed, have also closed their establishments and discharged their workmen. Thus throwing from these establishments alone nearly six thousand persons unemployed upon the community. Bank suspensions are nothing compared with the suspensions of manufacturing.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported for the Louisville Journal by Gen. John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, October 6.

CASES DECIDED.

Williamson vs. Williamson, Kinton; reversed.

Newport Bridge Co. vs. Gray, Kinton; reversed.

McCluskey vs. Taylor, Louisville; reversed.

Mitchell vs. Taylor, Louisville; reversed.

ORDERS.

Crittenden vs. Bush, Pendleton.

Hughes vs. Hughes, Greenup.

McCallister vs. Truitt, Boone.

Holladay vs. S. B. Dine, Louisville.

Paterson vs. Smith, Louisville.

Christon vs. Mackney, Louisville.

Robert vs. Krom, Jefferson.

Hesse vs. Bamberger, Jefferson.

Hesse vs. Mulling, Jefferson.

Doherty vs. Richardson, Mason; were aged.

Ellis vs. Kelso, from Montgomery Circuit.

This action was commenced since by Ellis, as the surviving partner of the firm of Ellis & Gatewood, to recover from Kelso, who had been employed as a clerk of said firm, a loss alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff as surviving partner, by reason of a large sum of money deposited with said firm, to be paid out to him or on his verbal or written order.

Constituted in a charge against Ellis of \$200 as paid to Mr. F. when no such payment was in fact made.

Ellis obtained a verdict for \$200. Kelso appealed, and at the winter term 1885 of this Court the case was reversed on the ground of error in the instructions given by the Court below.

The case was afterwards again before this Court and was again reversed. A third trial has been had resulting in a verdict and judgment for Kelso, to reverse which Ellis has appealed.

The entry upon the books of Ellis & Gatewood, which was alleged to have been fraudulently and negligently made, is dated 10th April, 1883. This action to recover damages for alleged fraud and negligence was commenced December 20th, 1884. On the last trial, the inferior Court gave, on behalf of the appellee, the following instruction, viz:

"That the cause of action, if any, accrued to plaintiff at the date of the entry on the cash book of Ellis & Gatewood, and if that was more than five years before this suit was brought, the law for the recovery of the same was barred."

The property of that instruction was the only material question presented for the consideration of this Court.

For the appellant it was contended that the cause of action accrued at the time Hurlt elected to hold the firm of Ellis & Gatewood responsible, by suit, for the misappropriation of the funds of the firm, and that, therefore, Hurlt had no injury from the act of the firm, and that, therefore, Hurlt had, until that time, no cause of action against him.

Judge Duval delivered the opinion of the Court.

Held:—This question, so far as the Court could learn, has never been directly decided by this Court. It has, however, been repeatedly decided that, at law, limitation begins to run from the perpetration of the fraud; in chancery, from the discovery of the fraud. (Hess vs. Beckwith, 1 J. J. Mar. 445.) And in the case of Scott vs. Scott, 2 Marsh. 218, it was held that on the sale of a slave by one having no title, without warranty, a right of action accrued upon the sale, and the purchaser need not wait for a recovery to be had by the proper owner before suing the vendor; and limitation begins to run from the day of sale.

In bank of Chiles & Co. vs. Chiles, 18 Ky. 18, it is said that the rule seems now to be settled that, in actions against attorneys and others sustaining similar relations to their employers for negligence in the exercise of their trust, the cause of action accrues immediately on the happening of the default. And in a late case in the King's Bench, where the action was grounded on the negligence of the defendant in not having the defendant's name removed from the books of the bank, it was held that the statute runs from the time the party was guilty of the negligence, and not from the time the special damage occurred. (Hovard vs. Young, 5 B. & C. 210.) The same principle was applied in McKerran vs. Gardner, 3 Johns. 127. In that case, the defendant had agreed to remove his goods from a warehouse. In May, 1826, but neglected to do so in consequence of which the plaintiff, in 1826, was obliged to pay damages to the person to whom he had sold it. The cause of action, it was held, accrued when the goods were neglected to be removed, and not when the plaintiff was obliged to pay damages in 1826. See also Miller vs. Adams, 16 Mass. 456; Matter vs. Green, 17 Mass. 60.

Applying the principle decided by these decisions to the case under consideration, the Court is of opinion that the fraudulent appropriation or negligent misappropriation of the \$200 by Kelso, as surviving partner, was evidenced by the wrongful entry of that date—that the injury resulting from that act constitutes the plaintiff's cause of action—that the cause of action accrued at that time—and that the statute of limitations then commenced to run.

The apparent hardship resulting from the application of this construction of the statute is mitigated in a great degree by the consideration that the appellant has failed to account satisfactorily for his delay in commencing this suit after his liability to Hurlt had been asserted and established.

Judgment affirmed.

BREAKING OPEN LETTERS, AND ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENTS.—Not only the young man named Nichols, a clerk employed to the office of Porter's Spirit of the Times, but—Falen, the bookkeeper of the same concern, has also been arrested for obtaining letters at the post office, breaking open the same and misappropriating the money. The accused are both held for examination.—N. Y. Com.

MARRIED. In Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 29, by the Rev. Mr. Oswego, John L. Sutherland, of New York, to Anne J. daughter of the late George Gallagher.

[From this morning's Journal.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.

The House postponed the resolution requiring a statement from the banks prior to legislation upon their condition.

Mr. Jenkins moved the appointment of a committee of 13 to consider the report on the Governor's message. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 74.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Senate.—Various bills relating to the banks were read and referred. One prohibits the issue of notes under \$20; another fixes the time for resumption of specie payment; another relates to suspending the collection of debts due by the banks. Also a bill to suspend the operation of the act of 1855, which perfects bank charters and imposes penalties for suspension. It also authorized the banks to make loans and discounts, and to issue their own or other notes for a period of — days; restricts dividends to 6 per cent., and requires the publication of quarterly statements in newspapers. The suspended banks are to take the notes of other banks in payment of debts. Under certain regulations to deposit in the State treasury, payable in specie. Also authorizes a stay of execution for one year in all cases, where in the opinion of the court, the defendant's estate is worth the amount of the judgment or where security is given.

The act is to take effect immediately upon its passage, and its provisions are to be accepted by the banks within sixty days. The bill further requires the banks of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to publish weekly statements of their assets and liabilities, and the country banks to furnish weekly estimates of their affairs to the Auditor General, who is to arrange and publish them in tabular form in the newspapers. It limits the bank dividends to 6 per centum per annum, exclusive of State taxes. All savings above 9 per centum are to be paid into the State treasury, and the contingent fund thus created is to be invested in United States or State securities and deposited with the Auditor General as additional security for the redemption of notes, and to be applied to that purpose upon ultimate failure to redeem in specie. It prohibits banks from purchasing or acquiring their own stock after a certain day to be fixed upon. Notes less than \$10 are not to be circulated.

Brown's bill relative to railroads and navigation companies prohibits them from increasing a greater floating debt than 10 per cent. on their capital stock paid in, and requires companies having a larger floating debt than this to reduce the same as aforesaid within one year; makes the president, directors and other officers individually liable for the floating debt of their respective corporations.

Brown's joint resolution expresses the opinion of the Legislature, that if Congress has no power to control or restrain paper money issues, the constitution should be amended to confer that power, and if Congress has the power it should be exercised.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.

At the Merchants' Exchange to-day a resolution to receive and pay out currency at par was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The river is rising slightly here. There is no change in the upper streams reported. Steady rain all day yesterday, and cloudy and wet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

Messrs. F. & A. H. Dodge, merchants and importers, are said to have made an assignment. They were heretofore considered the heaviest business firm in the District of Columbia.

Boston, Oct. 6.

The monetary panic has entirely disappeared. There were no failures to-day.

The suspension of John A. Lowell is authoritatively contradicted.

The best of the best of the late John E. Thayer was \$40,000 to Harvard College, the income of which is to be applied to the aid of the ten best undergraduates who may be in need of pecuniary assistance.

Pittsburg, Oct. 6, P. M.

Liver 4 feet 6 inches water by the pier mark and stationary. Weather clear and mercury 60.

New York, Oct. 6.

The bills of the Lee Bank, Mass., Mercantile, Charter Oak, and Exchange banks of Hartford, Conn., and the Bank of Watertown, N. Y., have been thrown out.

New York, Oct. 6.

The steamer Fulton, from Southampton on the evening of the 23d ult., arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock this evening, with five days' later European news.

She furnishes the London papers of Wednesday, but brings no news of importance.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6.

At the Republican State convention, on Monday, Pierce Biddle, of Cass co., was nominated for supreme judge in the first district, and not D. S. Pratt as reported yesterday.

At the Indiana fair, the whole number of entries made up to 4 o'clock P. M., to-day was 3,300. The stock of all kinds far surpasses that of any former year.

Weather clear and warm.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6, P. M.

No change in money matters.

Weather unchanged since noon.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

PARIS, September 17.

You will perhaps see the details of the wreck of the French brig Benoit, off the coast of France on the night of the 29th of August, and the horrible details that attended the fatal event. It appears from French accounts that she was run into by the American ship Western Star, and sank almost immediately. The men of the Western Star heard the cries for help from the drowning crew of the Benoit, and wished to go to their assistance, but the officers, it is alleged, refused. This reported conduct of the American officers has awakened a good deal of attention and of indignation in France.

The Americans, fifty in number, with the Rev. Dr. Baird at their head, seem to be taking the lead at the great Evangelical Congress at Berlin. The Congress, from its size, and the distinguished names enrolled on its list of delegates, has made an impression in Prussia, and will be unquestionably productive of good.

The cholera has now invaded all the North of Europe, and is advancing South. I should not be astonished at another invasion in France before the close of the year, because as the disease generalizes itself, it obeys no law of seasons or climates. In Russia it kills as well in the dead of winter as in the heat of summer, and this constitutes in fact one of the most fearful characteristics of the disease.

The Russian Government has decided that hereafter, in the schools of Irkutsk, where their principal commerce is with America, the German language shall be suppressed, and the "American language" substituted in its place. This is the first time I have seen the English officially called the American language.

Mont Blanc was ascended successfully on the 28th of August by Stuyvesant Le Roy, of New York, and Stephen W. Dana, of Boston.

The office of the Monitor, the government journal, situated on the Quai Voltaire, in a very fine edifice, was consumed by fire two days ago; and although it is only a single sheet in large type, it was unable to appear otherwise the next day than as a half sheet. By this you can form an idea of the enterprise in the printing business in Paris.

AMERICUS.

HEAVY COSTS.—In the argument of a motion in the great Trust case, before the Court of Appeals yesterday, the fact was disclosed that the Receiver of the North American Trust and Banking Company, David Leavitt, had actually paid out for costs, counsel fees, and other legal expenses, up to the 1st day of May last, the sum of \$139,512 52; that other expenses of the same kind have been incurred, and which remain unpaid, to the amount of about \$51,000. It was also stated that the special receiver, Mr. Palmer, had paid out for costs, &c., over \$52,000. The amount paid and incurred by the general receiver, representing only the expenses of one side to a multiplicity of law suits, it may safely be assumed that an equal amount has been incurred by the parties on the other side, and that the litigation growing out of the affairs of this Trust Company has already cost a sum exceeding half a million of dollars.—A. B. Eve. Jour.

On Sunday last, a new Methodist church was dedicated at Shelbyville. Bishop Kavanaugh, Rev. Linn, Rev. C. Dandy, and the stationed minister, Rev. J. W. Cunningham, conducted the services. The latter announced that \$3,000 were due on the house, and a collection was then taken up which realized the handsome sum of \$3,270.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Quietness was the principal feature in the money market yesterday, but there was great stringency. We understand that only one of the banks (the Bank of Kentucky) was discounting and checking. All accommodation was refused by the others. Out of doors no negotiations were made. Currency continues as before.

The financial advices from the East last night are more cheerful.

The following, which we find in the New York Commercial Advertiser, contains wholesome advice. The source from which it emanates is strongly endorsed by the Advertiser:

The real condition of commercial affairs is, I apprehend, well understood by the observing and shrewd portion of the business community, yet there are many persons engaged in mercantile pursuits away from the active scenes of city life, who, relying upon the reports of the press, and the statements of others, are apt to come to wrong conclusions. From such, verbally, and by letter, I have, many times, received anxious inquiries relative to monetary affairs, and my opinion has been asked in relation to the probable "let-up" or relief from the existing state of affairs. I have, in answer to such inquiries, endeavored to present a true and reliable picture of the state of the money market, and of the probable future of the same. I have, in doing so, endeavored to be as frank and as candid as possible, and to give you a true and reliable picture of the state of the money market, and of the probable future of the same. I have, in doing so, endeavored to be as frank and as candid as possible, and to give you a true and reliable picture of the state of the money market, and of the probable future of the same.

This event, although it has not taken us by surprise, for the reasons just stated, will doubtless have a profound effect upon the money market, and hence the surprise must necessarily be followed by a want of general confidence in other institutions. The result will be to create a general alarm in the minds of many, and to cause a general withdrawal of funds from the money market, and to cause a general withdrawal of funds from the money market, and to cause a general withdrawal of funds from the money market.

From what we have stated respecting the real condition of the money market, you will at once perceive that there exists not the slightest cause for alarm. Commercial affairs at heart we never more flourish; our crops never more abundant, our soil never more fertile; our banking never more sound, our money never more solid; our banks never more secure, our money never more safe. We are, in fact, in a position to be able to meet any and every emergency, and to be able to meet any and every emergency, and to be able to meet any and every emergency.

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[For the Louisville Journal.]

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—No. 6.

In the preceding number we attempted to show from the census of the State that the emigration between 1848 and 1855 was confined principally to the masses between the non-taxpayers and those paying tax on \$600 and over. We now propose to show that by industrial education emigration may be prevented and the productive industry of the State greatly increased; and in accomplishing this it acquires an importance of the first magnitude as a measure of public interest, for no two circumstances could add more to the prosperity and general welfare of the Commonwealth than to arrest emigration and increase the productive industry of the people.

With the boundless resources for wealth which lie dormant in almost every county of the State, from want of knowledge to discern their value and bring them into practical use, which if developed would rapidly bring into subjection to the demands of agriculture the vast extent of unsubdued forest land, multiply the variety of agricultural productions, and force a more economical and judicious system of cultivation, did our children, forced by circumstances to look to industrial pursuits for earning a subsistence and accumulating wealth, possess the advantages of a practical industrial education which would enable them to open these now unappreciated sources of wealth and by enlightened industry draw from them the rich products for which our commerce is dependent upon the productive skill of other States and countries, the inducements for emigration would dwindle into insignificance under the blaze of knowledge which would reveal to them these sources of profitable labor among kindred, friends, and the blessings of established society—of far more value and certainty than the precarious increase in the price of land in a new country, or the profits to be gleaned from an unbroken soil in an unsettled territory.

Let us open a school of industry that will take chemistry from the laboratory into the farm to reveal the defects of the soil and provide the proper correctives, and into the workshops, there to perfect the results of manufacturing processes; to bring light, electricity, and steam, which have become such powerful agents of production, to the aid of the laborer in all the available pursuits of industry; and soon the tyranny of empiricism which now mingles the industrial movements of the people will cease to control the destiny of our citizens and shape the character of our nationality.

It is a fact well established in the history of modern agricultural improvements achieved by the revelations of science and the tests of experience that the same soil, under the most approved system of cultivation, can be made to yield a third, a half, and in some instances double the amount of products more than was obtained by the usual routine mode. It is a fact equally well proven that the greater the knowledge and skill of the mechanic, the greater his powers for creating work and increasing and multiplying the products of his art, and the assertion is borne out by the practical experience of every profession. This knowledge and skill must be acquired by education, let it be imparted where it may for the extent to which it is possessed by the mass of the people is so amplified in the sad deficiency of productive industry in our State.

It is knowledge then that gives permanent advantage and not change of location. The competition in the routine circuit of industrial pursuits may so narrow the prospects for accumulating wealth as to make a change of location desirable, a contingency that may arise with every change of location; the remedy is in expanding the knowledge of the people so as to grasp all the advantages of the country, and thereby prevent an overgrown competition in the routine branches. What will it avail the peasant and the interests of the country for the people to leave a soil they have goaded into sterility in extorting from it the means of subsistence to practice the same system of agricultural pillage from the earth elsewhere. By this unwholesome system of routine culture one or two generations will exhaust the fertility of the richest lands, and continue to drive the ensuing generation to seek similar changes, until by successive changes the earth will be robbed of its fatness and subsequent generations will be left to them the poor inheritance of an universally exhausted soil and the accumulations of ignorance; a miserable patrimony to be transmitted to posterity by "Kenteckians."

Science is every day making revelations to lessen the labors and increase the stores of the agriculturist and the mechanic. Shall we blindly reject her offered blessings and wickedly persist in refusing to the unprovided for children of our city and State, who are doomed by circumstances to earn a subsistence by labor, these invaluable benefits, and thus rivet upon them the yoke of ignorance which has goaded the neck of the wretched slaves, and which binds them to the abject servitude of wearing out life to feed and clothe the body, while we send their starved souls into eternity to come up in judgment against us for our inhumanity in withholding from them mental food? Better let the body perish from want of food than dwarf the soul by refusing intellectual nutriment.

S.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, October 7.

There is hardly anything doing in the market. Flour may be quoted from \$4 to \$4 50, according to quality, at 25 being the prevailing price. But little wheat arriving; we quote at 70¢ per bushel. Corn very dull at 60¢, which is the dealers buying rate. Oats 50¢ per bushel.

Sales of 10 hhd sugar at 11¢ 1/2, 25 bags Rio coffee at 11¢ 1/2, and 60 hhd refined sugar at 12¢ 1/2.

In provisions, only retail sales.

There was a sale of the Pickett warehouse of 27 hhd damaged tobacco. It ranged from \$81 to \$89, averaging \$84 5/8 hhd. B. Hundred hhd loose new crop from Indiana were also sold there at \$12—a fancy price.

Sales of 40 yds superior bagging at 15¢ and 30 coils rope at 65¢.

Sales of 10 hales Cannelton sheetings at 9¢ and 25 coils battins at 16¢.

A sale of 25 bxs cheese at 9¢.

Sales of raw whisky at 10¢.

Sales of pig lead at 7 1/2¢, of bar lead at 7 1/2¢, and of shot at 82 ¢ per bag.

Whet coal at 55¢ per ton for red and white.

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